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ADMIRAL MASSERA INTERVIEWED ON POLITICAL INTENTIONS

FY021734 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 31 May 79 p 19 FY

[Text of undated interview granted by Adm Emilio Massera, retired former navy commander, to O GLOBO correspondent Horacio Nieto Moreno in Buenos Aires]

[Text] [Question] There is a lot of talk about the political future of Admiral Massera. Do you really have political aspirations, and what are they?

[Answer] We made the commitment in March 1976 to interrupt the institutional order to save Argentina from the chaos that originated in a power vacuum and in social, economic and political disorder. The objective was to calm the situation, not to wipe out political activities in the country or to adopt the simplistic posture of belittling all those who loyally and honestly had been engaged in such activities.

I personally deplore the fact that circumstances contrary to our desire--the subversive threat--forced us to take political power. But I am not so naive as to deny that we who exercised state power did so as a political function, since politics is an activity inherent in the fact of being individuals, citizens and members of a community. Neither when I was commander of the navy nor today do I put politics aside. I abandoned active military service, but I did not retire as a citizen.

[Question] While some sectors look at you as a forger of unity, others view you as a demagog, opportunist and ambitious man. Actually, you are accused of betraying the objectives which moved the armed forces to oust Peronism. What do you think of these opinions?

[Answer] I have learned to accept the malicious comments as one accepts other evils. Many times the criticisms have forced me to think about some aspects of my attitudes in order to change them in a positive way. By temperament, I despise those who are incapable of confronting their own ideas with those of others because of their insecurity, as well as those who place themselves in an ivory tower because they feel they are the sole possessers of the truth.

[Question] What type of society and political regime do you seek with your actions?

[Answer] When I say I want to build a democratic and social political system, I refer to a program that will demand a great deal of effort. Contemporary Argentine history reflects a permanent pendular motion: a weak civilian government which confused democracy with anarchy, and a power vacuum alternating with authoritarian military regimes which tried to restore order without proving all-encompassing answers to solve the problems presented by social dynamics.

For a long time, economically more prosperous sectors of society felt more comfortable by adopting an isolationist attitude. But we have entered a period in which the principle of independence has invalidated social and political propositions inherited from the industrial revolution. To participate in the mainstream of evolution, Argentina must abandon forever any solidary attitude and express its own identity, realizing its disadvantages in a world in which the all-important powers have achieved a very high degree of development.

To find their proper place, the Argentines must change their mentality so we can shape our own model of democracy to allow us to recover our continental prestige.

I am committed to this goal as will be the majority of the Argentine people who are tired of useless disagreements and confrontations.

[Question] You referred to building a democratic model. Are there any models applicable to this country?

[Answer] If in talking about models we refer to current societies and regimes in the contemporary world, I believe that none of them are suited to our needs. The guidelines which might be acceptable to a certain kind of society--the United States, Canada or Western European countries--are not applicable to the real Argentine situation. Nor can some Latin American models in countries such as Venezuela or Mexico be said to serve as examples.

[Question] And what about the Brazilian model?

[Answer] I have already asked myself that question, whether this model could be applied to the Argentine situation, because there, at least, for a long period of time, the proliferation of political parties has been avoided. But notwithstanding certain similarities between the two countries and the two different situation, I do not believe it would be a useful model for the Argentines.

I would rather speak about "forms" than about models, because when we mention the word "model", a desire for imitation seems to be implicit. The key is looking for an attitude of consensus, above all consensus for democracy, because we are still very subject to authoritarianism, to dogmatic, intransigent and "enlightened" positions.

[Question] After more than 3 years of the current military process, don't you think it is time to establish the guidelines to return to institutional life and to the political participation of citizens?

[Answer] It is true that we of the military have been in the government for more than 3 years, but it is also true that when we began this process we announced that it would fulfill objectives, not periods of time. Of course this argument cannot be used forever as an excuse to postpone the right of citizens to participate in the country's political decisions.

[Question] It is true that you favor 1979 as the year of political openings?

[Answer] I believe there are a growing number of fellow countrymen who feel a sense of hopelessness growing within their hearts. I feel, therefore, that the country must be told that the time for its participation is near, because the people will end up claiming their legitimate right to rule.

[Question] Two small groups of different, if not opposing tendencies have expressed their support for your ideas or for yourself. In both cases, social democracy has been mentioned as a synthesis of what has been sought. Do you characterize your movement as social democratic?

[Answer] In previous answers I tried to summarize my ideas. It seems an encouraging sign that two trends which have separated the Argentines have adhered to these ideas, and not to myself personally. Men who follow the lines of Aramburu and Peron are united in a national effort. My ideas are similar to the ideas of German social democracy. But I do not agree that we import foreign ideas or trends into our real situation.

[Question] You have been traveling a lot since you left the navy command. What are you really seeking in those travels?

[Answer] To become aware of other situations linked to our problems. Countries must overcome their economic problems through a legitimate position in the interdependent world pattern.

[Question] Is it not a matter of seeking support for international political trends?

[Answer] My idea is to study distant situations and the solutions applied by other countries to solve problems similar to ours. To gain foreign support for our projects is far from my main interest.

NUCLEAR PLANT TO BE BUILT IN NORTHWEST IN 1987

PY060255 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 6 Jun 79 p 5 PY

[Excerpts] Adm Carlos Castro Madero, chairman of the National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA), has reported that a nuclear plant will be built in 1987 in the Argentine northwest region. He added, however, that the exact location of the plant has not yet been established.

In a statement published yesterday by the Salta newspaper EL TRIBUNO, Castro Madero said that the nuclear plant "is programed to start operating either in 1994 or 1995."

He added that the CNEA is now studying what would be the best location for the plant from the technical point of view.

During the interview he granted to the local newspaper, Castro Madero reasserted that "Argentina has not made any proposal to Switzerland to store its radioactive waste."

A report from Europe stated that Argentina has proposed to Switzerland that it would store Swiss radioactive waste in exchange for the technology and installations needed for the production of heavy water.

FUEL DIRECTOR COMMENTS ON OIL RESERVES, ENERGY SOURCES

PY060029 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1535 GMT 5 Jun 79 PY

[Text] San Miguel de Tucuman, 5 Jun (NA)--National Fuel Director Osvaldo Calcagno stated here that "Argentina's oil reserves will last 13 years" when speaking about proven existing reserves, which total 400 million cubic meters.

Calcagno added that, considering Argentina's present rate of demand, the "reserves will last 13 years. However, it should be pointed out that these are proven reserves," and "we do not doubt that Argentina's oil potential is greater."

The official reported that this year the country will import 2.5 million cubic meters, and an additional quantity of byproducts, "to satisfy the demand. This means that 9 percent of the nation's estimated needs will be imported this year."

Calcagno explained that "up to now, the greater cost of imported oil has not been reflected in the prices of the consumer." He added that "a doubling of the cost of imported oil would result in a 4.5 percent increase in prices to the Argentine consumer."

The national fuel director added that Argentina, in overall terms, is "lucky with natural gas, since the deposits discovered during the past 2 years are significant. This would permit a lessening of the Argentine deficit in oil derivatives through a greater use of natural gas."

Calcagno said: "Everything can't be done in a day. We will have to adapt some refinery installations in order for Argentine refineries to have a greater quantity of light and intermediate products to process at the expense of fuel oil, which is competitive with natural gas."

The official then added: "We are working on replacing oil with other energy sources," in reference to the experiment which has begun in this province with the blending of alcohol into gasoline for motor vehicles. He said that "we cannot expect spectacular results, but we do believe that this positive experiment will permit the use of gasahol as a substitute."

He also mentioned other substitute energy sources, such as geothermal, solar, wind and hydroelectric energy. He added that "all (the country's) electricity plans point toward a greater utilization of water resources."

PRC VICE MINISTER URGES JOINT EFFORT TO EXPAND TRADE

PY051828 Buenos Aires CRONICA in Spanish 4 Jun 79 p 5 PY

[Text] Chinese Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Chien Jie stated on his arrival in the country that his country and Argentina "must make joint efforts" to expand their foreign trade. The Chinese vice minister is heading a delegation that, beginning today, will participate in the deliberations of the Argentine-Chinese joint trade commission which will study ways of intensifying bilateral trade and economic and technical cooperation.

Chen Jie stated at Ezeiza Airport that he is making a "friendly visit" and added that "we have come to study the experience Argentina has gained in the economic sector." He added that "we would also like to take the opportunity to study the subsequent development of economic and trade relations." The Chinese official said that "joint efforts must be made with Argentina toward expanding trade," adding that "we must explore and find the areas in which we can cooperate."

He also added that "although we are geographically distant from one another, we see with satisfaction that bilateral trade has increased during the past few years." The visitor also said: "This is a country rich in natural resources, and we can develop cooperation," and we want to know about the Argentine situation.

He said that at the end of his negotiations in Argentina he will travel to Peru with similar objectives. The Chinese delegation will hold talks here with a group of Argentine officials headed by Juan Daumas, under secretary of international economic negotiations.

$300-Million Credit Announced

PY050217 Buenos Aires Radio Belgrano in Spanish 0130 GMT 5 Jun 79 PY

[Text] Argentina will finance nontraditional exports to the PRC through a $300-million loan. This announcement was made today by the under secretary of international economic negotiations, who added that this was the largest line of credit ever granted by Argentina.

PRESIDENT VOWS TO THWART COUP EFFORTS

PY052249 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 1 Jun 79 p 1 PY

[Text] Santa Cruz, 31 Jun--President David Padilla said that out of respect for himself and the institution he heads, he will stop any effort to stage a coup d'etat and the elections will be held at any cost. The president made some remarks this morning at the conclusion of the ceremony commemorating the 26th anniversary of the founding of the General German Busch Military Aviation College. In answer to a question concerning rumors of a coup, he said: "There have been rumors of coups since I took over the government on 24 November 1978, but up to the moment nobody has done anything. If somebody should do something, there will be a serious problem in the country because I am not one of those who hides from threats. Out of respect for myself and for the armed forces, I will know how to check any coup effort.

I'm not scared by this kind of rumor, and I wish there would be some coup attempt, so we would know once and for all who's who in Bolivia. I am speaking sincerely, I wish there would be an attempt because so many rumors and no action only creates a climate of distrust."

In answer to another question about rumors of a civil war, President Padilla said: "I cannot conceive of such a thing because I cannot find any reason for one. Now if this is the result of the upcoming elections, this is a monstrosity because that would mean that some persons are seeking to keep the people under dictatorial governments and away from democracy.

"That is what talking about a coup and about civil war means, and that is a very negative thing. Those who wanted elections have now changed their minds. I keep my word, there will be elections at any cost."

Warning of Possible Coup

PY060250 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Jun 79 PY

[Text] According to Gen Alfredo Ovando Candia, an armed forces coup d'etat would be a nefarious action for this institution and would have very bad consequences. This member of the UDP [Popular and Democratic Unity] indicated that he is not aware of any information related to this possibility, but should it occur the armed forces would be harmed most.

[Begin Ovando Candia recording] Well, I know nothing about a coup d'etat, but I do not believe that at this point the armed forces would want to get involved in something like that, since it could result in nothing but bad things for this institution. [end recording]

On his relations with the army, General Ovando Candia indicated there are some persons who want to distort his connection with the armed forces for factional reasons. He explained that currently the armed forces seek to attain rapport with the popular classes and achieve the unity which has been the goal for some time now.

[Begin Ovando Candia recording] I believe that there is a feeling, a desire to attain rapport with the popular classes, a rapport which I hope will come to pass. [end recording]

General Ovando Candia also discussed the behavior of ADN [Nationalist Democratic Alliance] presidential candidate Hugo Banzer. He said that his attitude was treacherous because he is always trying to stir up the armed forces.

He concluded by saying that the democratic process is a fact, referring to the freedom granted by the military junta to the political parties which will participate in the coming elections.

CANDIDATES URGED TO STATE VIEWS ON PRESS FREEDOM

PY052220 La Paz EL DIARO in Spanish 30 May 79 p 1 PY

[Text] The Press-Radio Agreement has summoned the candidates for the presidency to publicly state their positions toward the social communications media, and especially if they will respect the rights of freedom and work of institutions and persons involved with the press. A statement in this regard, signed by the representatives of that agreement, reads as follows:

"The National Press Association (A.N.P.) and the Bolivian Radio Broadcasting Association (ASBORA), in view of the veiled insinuation about the introduction of a new information system in the country and other isolated comments by politicians or fronts which will participate in the upcoming elections, states:

1. In view of any attempt to harm the freedom of press, or any action against the country's communications media, the press institutions will step forward in defense of a principle which is the reason for their existence and also the basis for human rights and the freedom of the people.

2. The agreement summons the candidates for the presidency to publicly express, as soon as possible, their intentions toward the social communications media, and especially, if they will respect the rights of freedom and work of the institutions and persons who engage in press activities, in any of their manifestations.

3. The answers of the candidates and political fronts which will participate in the upcoming elections will involve a commitment to the country and, of course, a clear expression of what is intended to be used as a demonstration of respect for the inalienable and unrenounceable principles of the current political constitution of the state.

La Paz, 29 May 1979 National Press Association-Bolivian Radio Broadcasting Association

Armando Mariaca Valdez, President, Carlos Ponce Sanjines, president.

BRIEFS

IDB LOANS--Bolivia obtained more than $50 million in loans from the Inter-American Development Bank [IDB] for three different projects, according to spokesmen for the Finance Ministry. They reported that the loan was granted by IDB President Antonio Ortiz Mena during the Montego Bay meeting of the bank's governors. The fund will be used for a milk and fruit processing project in Cochambamba, a war supply project in El Alto, La Paz, and for comprehensive development program for Abapo-Izozog. [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 30 May 79 p 11 PY]

TIN VOLATILIZATION PLANT--Oruro, 29 May--The general manager of the Mining Corporation of Bolivia [COMIBOL] has announced the construction of a third tin volatilization plant in Oruro. However, his announcement has been met with some skepticism by professional circles since, according to research conducted by technical organizations, it would be impossible to maintain a third plant with present mineral production figures. [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 30 May 79 p 2 PY]

PRESIDENT SAYS DEMOCRACY PROCEEDING ON SCHEDULE

FY051453 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 5 Jun 79 FY

[Text] At a meeting with ARENA [National Renewal Alliance] deputies from Rio Grande do Sul yesterday, President Joao Baptista de Figueiredo referred to his government, to the promises he had made and how he intends to fulfill them. He said that others had promised democracy in 3 years, but that he will achieve it in half that time. He also recalled that the movement toward the country's state of democratic normality is proceding on schedule, and that not even the pressures of most radical groups of the opposition or of most skeptical government groups will change the course of opening which is being made by the government.

General Figueiredo also told the Rio Grande do Sul deputies that this year is a year of economic misery for the country, but that by 1980 everything will be much easier. The president also announced some more cuts in government investments and budgets, but said these cuts will only be made so that agriculture, the basic priority sector in this first stage of his government, may receive larger resources.

The president assured the deputies that amnesty will come soon, and that party reorganization will be made with the participation of the politicians, because he feels this participation is indispensable so the reorganization of new parties may be carried out within a climate of harmony and legality.

ECONOMIC COMMENTATOR DISCUSSES PETROLEUM CRISIS

FY041423 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 4 Jun 79 FY

[Text] International petroleum prices are becoming almost absurd, and Brazil is still importing no more and no less than 800,000 barrels daily. (Alberto Tamer) now comments on this serious situation. [Begin Tamer relayed report] Soon petroleum supply to Brazil will become very critical. Petroleum is now being sold internationally at $30 per barrel, a price which Brazil definitely will not be able to pay. Right now we still have some contracts with some Middle East countries, mainly Saudi Arabia and Iraq, at prices varying from $17 and $20, but no one knows how long will they maintain those prices or what will happen in the near future. PETROBRAS has just appealed to multinational petroleum companies--which are selling petroleum derivatives through their concessionaires to the Brazilian market, including oil, gasoline, fuel and others--to help overcome the current crisis and to cooperate a little by selling crude petroleum [petroleo bruto], also through their concessionaries, at least in small quantities, at reasonable prices and not at prices which are being negotiated at $30 a barrel.

Brazil has to import 800,000 barrels of petroleum daily. We repeat: 800,000 barrels daily. I repeat: 800,000 barrels of petroleum daily, 75 percent of which is coming from Middle East countries and [word indistinct]. But not all countries are fulfilling the contracts for long-term delivery of petroleum. The situation is almost that of penury. Thus, we need [word indistinct] at least between 200,000 and 300,000 barrels of petroleum daily at import prices of $17, $18 or a maximum of $20 a barrel, not $30. This petroleum can be sold only by international petroleum companies which operate in Brazil by reselling in Brazil petroleum derivatives like gasoline, diesel oil, oil fuel and others; this represents 55 percent of the domestic market. [word indistinct] petroleum or petroleum derivatives from PETROBRAS which seeks to obtain reasonable profits.

There is nothing more just, therefore, and nothing more correct for these companies than to cooperate, not with PETROBRAS but with the country at this dramatic moment, because in fact the Brazilian economy will not be able to bear paying $30 per barrel for a long time. In conclusion, these companies are also interested in our survival and in the normal operation of the market. [End relayed report]:

MULTINATIONALS MAY BE AUTHORIZED TO IMPORT CRUDE OIL

PY060236 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 3 Jun 79 p 1 PY

[Text] The government may authorize multinational companies which distribute oil by products to import from their parent companies crude oil at international prices and in quantities limited by PETROBRAS' ability to pay, not in volumes equivalent to their sales volumes in the domestic market.

Authoritative sources in the energy sector have revealed that studies for the implementation of this measures have been initiated, since this measure will be tantamount to breaking the state monopoly in the oil supply sector.

The objective of this measure would be to disassociate oil purchases from political commitments demanded by the Arab nations, and also to keep Brazil out of any situation which might develop in the Middle East and worsen the country's oil supply.

EDITORIAL WARNS AGAINST DEPENDENCE ON IRAQI OIL

PY060147 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 5 Jun 79 p 10 PY

[Editorial: "Uncomfortable Partnership"]

[Text] No matter how skillful and respectable the answers were that were given by Foreign Minister Guerreiro Saraiva during the interview which JORNAL DO BRASIL published last Sunday, there is no way "to cover the sun with a sieve." As the foreign minister himself said regarding the recognition of the PLO: Nobody can stand the dependency on a single oil supplier for his oil imports.

Even taking into consideration all the jutifications presented by the foreign minister, such as the solid understanding with the Iraqi oil authorities and the fact that the percentage of Brazilian oil imports from Iraq has substantially increased since the Iranian crisis, one must realize that nobody can depend so much on a single supplier.

Both from the technical standpoint and from the political standpoint dependence on a single supplier for more than 30 percent of the needs of any economic item is not free from dangers. After all, we are not dealing with a model of moderstion in international forums. Iraq exhibits aggressive and radical behavior regarding at least two fundamental points in the diplomacy of the Arab oil-producing countries. Iraq is a hawk regarding coexistence with the State of Israel, and it is unrealistic as to the timing and conditions for negotiations on the creation of a Palestinian state. And within OPEC, Iraq's position has been to hike prices up to a maximum, as much as possible without damaging the political situation of other OPEC member countries.

We are dealing with a partner who is not mature and with whom one cannot feel comfortable. Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro said quite clearly that he never told the Iraqi vice president that the PLO would be allowed to open an office in Brazil. Why then did the Iraqi vice president announce during an interview in Sao Paulo that such an office would be opened?

In addition, Iraq is, geographically speaking, a distant partner, and while oil prices may be the same anywhere in the world, freight costs do vary. It is the responsibility of Itamaraty and all Brazilian authorities in the energy area to reduce Iraq's large share as Brazil's oil supplier and to replace it preferentially by suppliers geographically closer so that the overall cost will be less. This is the case with Mexico and Venezuela, which are practically our neighbors.

Brazilian diplomacy cannot be bound by burdensome dependence on Iraq suppliers. Brazil's economic and political responsibilities cannot stand such an unequal and uncomfortable relationship.

SALARIES MAY BE INCREASED MORE FREQUENTLY

PY051515 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 1 Jun 79 p 19 PY

[Excerpt] Brasilia--After a 4-hour debate involving long exchanges with Senator Franco Montoro, MDB [Brazilian Democratic Movement] from Sao Paulo, Planning Minister Mario Henrique Simonsen agreed yesterday to examine the opposition party proposal that salaries be increased automatically in any 3-month period in which the inflation rate surpasses 5 percent.

The proposal is part of a bill under discussion in the senate at the initiative of the MDB. Minister Simonsen agreed to consider it "as a general idea."

"I did not say that I agree to any specific bill," the planning minister stressed during the exchange with Franco Montoro. But he finally agreed to study the suggestion in principle.

PRIVATE SCHOOL TEACHERS END STRIKE IN RECIFE

PY060337 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 6 Jun 79 PY

[Text] Recife--Private school teachers in Pernambuco State today came to an agreement with their employers at a labor court, thus ending the strike they called a week ago. The agreement provides for a 58-percent wage increase and a new pay scale ranging from 16 to 35 cruzeiros per hour of class at the various levels in the metropolitan region of Recife and the interior of the state. Meanwhile, public school teachers in the state continue on strike.

FROST HITS ONE THIRD OF COFFEE PLANTATIONS

PY060335 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 6 Jun 79 PY

[Text] Rio de Janeiro--According to preliminary reports submitted by agents of the Brazilian Coffee Institute [IBC], at least one-third of the country's coffee plantations were affected by the recent frost. IBC President Octavio Rainho reported that partial reports will be released tomorrow on plantations located in the southern part of Minas Gerais State and (?northern Sao Paulo).

BRIEFS

ARMY GENERAL DIES--Gen Jose Maria de Andrada Serpa, minister-level chief of Armed Forces Staff, died last night in Brasilia of a respiratory ailment. He had been appointed to that post by former President Ernesto Geisel and reconfirmed by current President Joao Baptista de Figueiredo. [Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 4 Jun 79 PY]

FOREIGN MINISTER ON MEETING WITH U.S. AMBASSADOR

PY051435 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 5 Jun 79 PY

[Recorded portions indicated by quotation marks]

[Excerpt] Asked if he will meet with U.S. Ambassador Landau, Chilean Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos has said he will meet with Ambassador Walter Landau when he has time. Upon his return from Washington last Friday, Landau said he would request a meeting with Cubillos as soon as possible to discuss the U.S. Government's position regarding the Chilean court decision rejecting the extradition of three army officers.

Asked if he had met with Landau, Foreign Minister Cubillos said: "I have not met with Ambassador Landau. I will meet with him when my schedule allows me to do so, but not now." The minister said he had taken note through the mass media of the ambassador's desire to have a meeting with him.

We should note that State Department official Tom Retson said in Washington that Landau has been sent to Santiago to pressure the Chilean Government. "We have previously said that this government does not accept pressure. Everything that needs to be said on the matter has been said in the statement issued by the Foreign Ministry."

The Foreign Ministry reasserted that once the U.S. appeal has been submitted and reviewed it will be the Chilean judicial system which will determine whether the extraditions will be granted. Cubillos added that the Foreign Ministry does not have any knowledge of the procedure itself, other than what has been reported by the mass media.

"It does not concern us. (?It is not our problem). The matter is being dealt with through the proper channels. A decision has already been issued by a first instance court and the United States has appealed this decision. We are awaiting (words indistinct) the end of this judicial process which still has many pending legal actions."

Cubillos Takes 'Hard Line'

PY051447 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 5 Jun 79 PY

[Rafael Kistainer commentary]

[Text] We have finally decided to call a spade a spade and have adopted a hard line. This is exactly what Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos did yesterday in view of the odd statement issued by U.S. Ambassador Landau upon his return to Chile last Friday.

As is well-known, Ambassador Landau said that U.S. sovereignty had been violated with the assassination of Orlando Letelier and Ronnie Moffit, and that he intended to meet with Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos as soon as possible. As you can see, Ambassador Landau practically requested a meeting with Cubillos the minute he set foot at the airport.

In view of this, and particularly in view of the U.S. diplomat's attitude and the tone of his statement, Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos said yesterday that he will meet with the U.S. ambassador when his schedule allows him to do so, but that for the time being he could not meet with Landau. Cubillos said: When my schedule allows it, I will do so, but right now it is impossible. I will meet with Ambassador Landau when I have time.

Moreover, Foreign Minister Cubillos made some much-needed remarks. Regarding Landau's statement, Cubillos said: I will not make any comment on the statement, but I will comment on the remarks issued by State Department spokesman Tom Reston, who said the U.S. ambassador has returned to Chile to exert pressure on the Chilean Government regarding the extradition case. We have already said that this government does not accept pressure, and everything to be said on this issue is included in the official statements issued by the Foreign Ministry. Regarding the U.S. position of possibly reviewing U.S.-Chilean relations, Cubillos said: The Chilean Foreign Ministry is constantly reviewing these relations. We believe, therefore, that for the time being there is no need to make a special review. Government-to-government relations are normal, and the only obstacle to U.S.-Chilean relations is the so-called Letelier case.

I believe that now the State Department and particularly the White House should be aware of the Chilean Government's position. It is well-known that officials from these two sectors disagree on U.S. foreign policy; the State Department says one thing and the White House another. Chile does not accept pressure; regular channels are being used; U.S.-Chilean relations are normal, and Cubillos will meet with Ambassador Landau when his schedule allows him to do so. As for exerting pressure, it is already quite well established that the Chilean Government does not tolerate any. Moreover, Chilean diplomatic circles believe that this new assignment has made Ambassador Landau quite uncomfortable. Those who claim to be well-informed say that Ambassador Landau warned his government from the very beginning that the U.S. extradition request lacked any legal basis, that the Chilean judicial system was very independent, and that the evidence submitted to demand the extradition of the three army officers charged by Townley of allegedly being involved in the Letelier case would be rejected because it was quite weak and inconsistent.

The sources assert that State Department officials listened to Landau, but that the White House which U.S. Government critics themselves say handles relations on an emotional basis and not according to pragmatic or political reasoning, did not listen to him. Since Landau is a career diplomat, and since he is a representative of the U.S. Government, he must, therefore, carry out his government's orders. But I repeat that those who are allegedly well informed say that Ambassador Landau read the statement at Pudahuel airport last Friday in spite of his personal feelings and only because it is what his government ordered him to do. Sources say that Landau disagrees with the State Department and with President Carter's position on this entire affair. At any rate, the position of the Chilean government is quite clear: No one can exert pressure, and when one requests an audience with a Chilean cabinet member, the interested party must use the proper tone and the respectful language required by the situation.

BRIEFS

GOVERNMENT UNDER SECRETARY RESIGNS--President Augusto Pinochet has accepted the resignation presented a few days ago by Mario Rios Santander, Government General Secretariat under secretary, for strictly confidential reasons. He will be replaced on Monday by lawyer (Jose Novoa Vazquez), who has been a professor at Chile's Catholic University. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 2 Jun 79 PY]

NEW FLIGHTS AUTHORIZED--Santiago, Chile, 3 Jun (LATIN)--The Chilean military government authorized the firm Lineas Aereas Paraguayans [LAP] to operate regular passenger, cargo and mail service between Asuncion and Santiago. According to the authorization decree, the permission is valid until 23 November 1983. [Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0256 GMT 4 Jun 79 PY]

'UNOFFICIAL SOURCE' SAYS YACYRETA NEGOTIATIONS CONTINUING

PY051854 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 3 Jun 79 p 9 PY

[Excerpts] In answer to a question by this newspaper yesterday regarding the Paraguayan-Argentine disagreement on the layout of the Yacyreta dam, an unofficial well-informed source revealed that "the Yacyreta project has not been suspended." Intense and difficult negotiations are going on within the framework of the project. The proper solution will be sought.

An authorized source remarked to this newspaper yesterday that "in no way is the Yacyreta project suspended," as some diplomatic circles have implied since the recent "impasse" which emerged regarding the layout of the Paraguayan-Argentine project.

The unofficial source consulted by this newspaper also asserted that new negotiations will begin very soon in order to reach a final agreement, because "the government's intension is only to defend its intersts by observing that the flooding which will affect its territory will be excessive and therefore harmful to a large, fertile area of the country."

Relations With Argentina Normal

PY051855 Paris AFP in Spanish 0354 GMT 5 Jun 79 PY

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 4 Jun (AFP)--The Paraguayan ambassador to Argentina, Antonio Masulli Fuster, asserted here today that Argentine-Paraguayan relations remain unaltered despite the state of stagnation in which the negotiations on the binational Yacyreta dam seem to be.

Masulli Fuster denied that a "diplomatic cooling" has occurred between the two countries, thus indicating the lack of truth in press items published in the Sao Paulo, Brazil, newspapers and taken up today by Argentine newspapers.

Masulli Fuster also remarked that "since the Paraguayan ambassador is in Buenos Aires and the Argentine ambassador is in Asuncion, it is logical to believe that relations are at a normal level and that no diplomatic cooling exists. In addition, communications at every level are completely normal."

PATRIA Defends Paraguayan Position

PY051616 Asuncion PATRIA in Spanish 3 Jun 79 p 9 PY

[by Alejandro Escobar]

[Text] The unexpected decision of the Argentine Federal Government to reject the design which Paraguay had selected for the Yacyreta future joint hydroelectric dam has added a new element to the difficult and complex development of negotiations aimed at reaching an agreement that would lead to the implementation of the project, the greatest in the history of our bilateral relations.

From our nation's point of view, no one can reasonably object to Paraguay trying to prevent Yacyreta from flooding an excessive portion of our territory regardless of its significant and essential nature. As we have said before, according to its original plans, Yacyreta was going to flood over 1,000 square kms of Paraguayan territory as opposed to only 240 kms on the Argentine side. Argentina has the right to adopt the position that would satisfy it best, but it must be acknowledged that Paraguay has the same right to protect its vital interests in this issue.

Although the difference of opinions is markedly sensitive, we believe for the time being that the decision of the Argentine Federal Government does not shut the door to further negotiations with Paraguay. Despite the difference of opinions, these negotiations may, after all, lead to positive agreements. We believe that in the current circumstances common sense may help overcome the delicate situation the joint project of Yacyreta is experiencing.

We should point out that Paraguay has a right to defend its vital interests within the shared utilization of the Parana River. We believe that the subtle threat contained in the last paragraph of the Argentine communique to the effect that Argentina will resort to other domestic projects to replace Yacyreta is rather anelement of pressure against Paraguay. It is well known that Argentina's domestic hydroelectric project of the Parana Medio is still something of a utopia, or at least a mere plan.

At the same time, it is well known that in view of its significance as an energy source, the Yacyreta project is much more vital for Argentina. We must not forget that Yacyreta represents an irreplaceable source of energy for Argentina's future power needs because it will supply all the northeastern and central provinces, the federal capital, and even the far west, for example, San Luis Province. Neither must we fail to take into account, in this brief review of the situation, that Yacyreta will produce more power that the Argentine-Uruguayan Salto Grande hydroelectric dam, the Argentine Chocon Cerros Colorados dam and the Atucha nuclear plant in Buenos Aires Province put together.

Thus, despite this hopefully short-lived misunderstanding regarding the new design for Yacyreta, we expect that reason and common sense will lead to further negotiations which would allow us to overcome the problem in the name of a mutually fair and considered attitude. In view of the circumstances surrounding the joint hydroelectric project of Yacyreta, we must agree that those, such as President Stroessner's government, who arranged the country's participation in the Itaipu project were right.

ENTERPRISE CREATED TO IMPORT FUELS

PY052148 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 5 Jun 79 p 8 PY

[Excerpts] A Paraguayan enterprise is being organized with Paraguayan capital, and its dividends will remain in the country. It will be named "Carburantes Paraguayos, S.A." and its specific function will be to import refined fuels at much lower prices than those which are now being imposed by Refineria Paraguaya S.A. [REPSA] and in quantities sufficient to overcome the shortages which result from being supplied through a monopoly.

In a special session of the executive council of the Paraguayan Industrial Union [UIP], its president, Blas N. Riquelme, submitted a report on the activities carried out in order to seek a solution to the acute lack of fuels which hit the country during the past month.

This led to the creation of "Carburantes Paraguayos S.A.". In response to the first feelers it put out it received an offer of 2,000 tons of gas oil from Government Oil Deposits [YPF--Argentina], including the use of its storage tanks in Buenos Aires for larger quantities all at prices 20 percent lower than those offered by REPSA. The National Fuels, Alcohol and Cement Administration (Uruguay) has als offered 9,000 tons of fuel.

Now enterprises have the opportunity to become shareholders of "Carburantes Paraguyaos S.A.", which is fully independent of the UIP, in order to import their fuel needs.

Industrial Union May Expel REPSA

PY052212 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 5 Jun 79 p 13 PY

[Text] The idea of expelling a member, Refineria Paraguaya S.A. [REPSA], began to take root among the members of the Paraguayan Industrial Union's [UIP] executive board. The idea is based on the fact that Alfonso Villena, one of REPSA's directors, indicated to the executive board during a previous meeting that the lack of fuel was due exclusively to the Iranian situation and had nothing to do with an eventual increase of prices.

Jorge Jure [UIP board member] stated: "This gentleman came and openly lied to this board of directors. This type of attitude is not in accordance with the seriousness which has always existed during our meetings; it is an abuse, it is an affront which we must take into account. I formally propose that a study be made to see what the statutes say about UIP members who display this type of attitude. I believe that they recommend expulsion, and I suggest that the legal office of the organization study the matter so that we can made a decision on it during another meeting."

He added: "It has always been my opinion that REPSA should pack up its installations, ship them and leave as it came." His remarks were applauded, but the organization's president recommended that the matter be left in his hands in order that a more thorough study of the matter might be made and a solution proposed.

Finally, Riquelme [president of UIP's board of directors] submitted the proposal on the need to negotiate, with official organizations, the request for the creation of a national energy commission which will study how to use the energy produced by Itaipu. He recalled that the results of the study on this matter, which were given to a German consulting firm, will be known very soon.

BRIEFS

BEIRUT MISSION HEAD APPOINTED--The executive branch has appointed Manoduh H. Agha as head of the Paraguayan diplomatic mission in Lebanon with the rank of charge d'affaires. [Asuncion LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 31 May 79 p 3 PY]

FIRST QUARTER EXPORTS--According to the Department of Economic Studies, Paraguayan exports increased significantly during the first quarter of 1979 compared to the same period of 1978. In April alone, exports totaled $29 million, while for the full first quarter they amounted to $90,186,000. Compared to $62,959,000 for the same period in 1978, exports increased 43.2 percent. The main buyers of Paraguayan goods were the FRG, Italy and the Netherlands, in that order. [Asuncion PATRIA in Spanish 31 May 79 p 6 PY]

AMBASSADORIAL APPOINTMENT APPROVED--Last week the Foreign Ministry of France approved the appointment of Jorge Hamuy Dacak as the new Paraguayan ambassador to Paris. [Asuncion HOY in Spanish 4 Jun 79 p 11 PY]

PUBLIC URGED TO REDUCE ENERGY CONSUMPTION

PY051852 Paris AFP in Spanish 1255 GMT 2 Jun 79 PY

[Excerpts] Montevideo, 2 Jun (AFP)--As of today, the Uruguayan population will have to economize on electricity 24 hours a day for the coming 3 months of winter in order to avoid an energy shortage in the country. Through two of its technicians, who described the situation as "very serious," the General Administration of State Electric Power and Telephones (UTE), which controls energy supplies, issued a television and radio appeal strongly urging the population to reduce by 50 percent the use of energy in order to overcome this "difficult moment." The technicians pointed out that a restrictive program will be implemented that will affect all sectors and will include compulsory and punitive measures such as energy cuts at any time of the day or night if the reduction is not achieved.

The main restrictions called for by UTE to obtain a 50 percent reduction to avoid an unprecedented crisis are: in family houses--avoid the use of electric heaters, water heaters, television sets and elevators, reduce the use of lights to a minimum, using only one bulb per room if possible; merchants--avoid the use of neon signs and store window and store lights; industry--avoid the operation of machinery which is not producing and reduce lighting that does not affect the safety of the workers. This final measure will also be adopted by state organizations: a reduction of more than 50 percent in street lighting.

As a last measure, no fairs or shows, especially sports such as football and basketball which require artificial lighting, will be allowed.

NAVY CHIEF: NATION POLITICALLY MORE ADVANCED THAN EUROPE

PY060032 Paris AFP in Spanish 1347 GMT 5 Jun 79 PY

[Text] Montevideo, 5 Jun (AFP)--After returning from a trip through Europe, Uruguayan Navy Commander in Chief Vice Adm Hugo Marquez reasserted that, "politically speaking, Uruguay is far advanced, while Europe is still in diapers." He indicated that during his visits to the United Kingdom, Spain, France and Italy, he saw that "Uruguay's image has improved significantly because lies do not go far." According to Marquez, in Uruguay there is peace, while in Europe "terror reigns, since the people are frightened and one cannot go out on the streets at night."

On his remarks to the Parisian afternoon daily LE MONDE, the admiral said that he spoke with a journalist for 2 and 1/2 hours, and this journalist "published only two lines, distorting what I said by releasing only part of it." Marquez indicated that he had refuted the reports that Uruguay had 7,000 or 8,000 political prisoners and said that Uruguay had been accused of torturing. These tortures, he said, consist of checking the cells at night to see whether the prisoners are still in them. "Everyone I spoke to told me that this is done in every prison throughout the world," added Marquez.

He emphasized that Spain and all the other European countries can teach Uruguay much "but there is something in which we have the upper hand; what they are just beginning to experience, we have already left behind." He indicated: "We are seeking a solution through a democratic regime which will prevent us from backsliding in the future." He concluded by saying: "We are implementing laws to make this democracy strong, to allow Uruguayans to live in peace within a democratic regime and choose their government with complete freedom."

SOMOZA WARNED AGAINST WAR WITH COSTA RICA

PA042355 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2325 GMT 4 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Caracas, 4 Jun (EFE)--The Venezuelan Government has warned Somoza of the risks he will face if he decides to launch a war against Costa Rica. The announcement was made today by a government spokesman who pointed out that a "special mission" has been sent in this regard to Nicaragua to tell the president of that country that "Costa Rica is not an orphan" and has Venezuela's support. He also noted that in case of an eventual [apparent word drop] against Costa Rica, Venezuela's actions of solidarity will have the support of the signatory countries of the Andean Pact.

Mission to Costa Rica Returns

PA051938 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 5 Jun 79 PA

[Text] The Venezuelan Government mission that arrived on Sunday afternoon to offer its country's support to Costa Rica in view of Nicaragua's threats returned this morning. Costa Rican Foreign Minister Rafael Angel Calderon Fournier accompanied the top Venezuelan officials to the airport and bade them goodbye. It was reported that the Costa Rican Government has not asked for arms and equipment for a possible defense, but it was assured that whenever necessary the Venezuelan Government would send a squadron of combat planes and the necessary arms.

SUPPORT FOR BOLIVIA'S STRUGGLE FOR SEA OUTLET

PA050319 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2050 GMT 4 Jun 79 PA

[Text] The Venezuelan Government fully supports Bolivia's legitimate struggle to obtain an outlet to the sea, said Development Minister Manuel Quijada, who added that Bolivia is a country beseiged by incomprehension. The development minister said that the solution of Bolivia's 100-year-old landlocked situation is a continental necessity.

MIR COMMENTS ON MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

PA050327 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2050 GMT 4 Jun 79 PA

[Text] The Movement of the Revolutionary Left [MIR] has issued a statement on yesterday's municipal elections. It declares that the experience of separate elections was very positive. It adds that abstention attained normal levels, according to the experience of other countries with longer histories in this type of election. The MIR rejects the arguments of those who seek to protect themselves by using the abstention figure to demand the holding of joint elections, which do not permit the focusing of attention on the principal issues. The MIR adds that in order to force the councilmen to have greater rapport with their communities, it is necessary that elections be held every 2 or 3 years.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO CHINA--The Venezuelan Senate has approved the appointment of Regulo Burelli Rivas as Venezuelan ambassador to the PRC. Burelli Rivas was ambassador to the Soviet Union until June last year and, according to press reports, was forced to resign by Soviet Government pressure. [Caracas Radio Continente Network Spanish 2050 GMT 1 Jun 79 PA]

COSTA RICA

SECURITY MINISTER: NO STRAFING OF NATIONAL TERRITORY

PA052012 San Jose Radio Monumental Network in Spanish 1811 GMT 5 Jun 79 PA

[Interview with Costa Rican Public Security Minister Juan Jose Echeverria Brealey in his office in San Jose--live]

[Text] [Question] Mr Minister, a few minutes ago we reported that responsible persons in the area of La Cruz had reported that Somozist planes had violated Costa Rican territory, machinegunning the towns of El Jobo, [a name indistinct], Conventillos and Puerto Soley, and that at least one Somozist plane had also overflown the area of La Cruz. What official reports have you received so far, Mr Minister?

[Answer] In the first place, I would like to ask all the [words indistinct], particularly the media, that in the delicate incidents that are taking place close to our northern border we should try to [word indistinct] and maintain calm [words indistinct] and limit ourselves to transmitting the official bulletins issued by the public security authorities in order to avoid confusion which is [word indistinct] and logical and that occur in these cases. Specifically, we have received reports that Nicaraguan National Guard troops have been machinegunning the border area around Conventillos. The fact that under certain circumstances those airplanes at some time have flown over Costa Rican territory--and apparently it is possible--does not mean that they are machinegunning Costa Rican territory. The people hear the shooting by the planes and conclude that the bullets fall directly from the plane to the ground, which is not true.

The shooting is aimed at sites several kilometers from the scene of the shooting and the firing makes contact at sites parallel to the plane, never perpendicular to it. It is possible, and this is apparently confirmed by official reports, that while overflying Costa Rican territory in the area close to El Jobo and Puerto Soley, the Nicaraguan planes have machinegunned their own territory. But it is not true that they have strafed Costa Rican territory, although they have been strafing the border area that is under the control of the Sandinist guerrillas. These are official reports. It is true that there has been a violation of our airspace, but it is not true that there has been strafing of Costa Rican territory.

[Question] Mr Minister, do you have more specific information on the area of Conventillos, where some of this machinegun fire has apparently touched Costa Rican territory?

[Answer] Yes, of course, in fact this morning some newsmen were apparently strafed in that area, while they were in a Sandinist camp inside Nicaraguan territory and it is apparently true that on some occasions the bullets have hit very close to the border, a few meters inside Costa Rican territory. But it is evident that the mission of the Nicaraguan Air Force is to attack the Sandinists within their territory and not to attack Costa Rican territory.

[Question] Mr Minister, regarding the newsmen from various San Jose news media who were visiting a Sandinist camp, which is reportedly within Nicaraguan territory, beyond the border, has the government taken any steps so far--I am particularly interested in any steps that you may have taken personally--regarding the status of a reporter and a photographer who were apparently unable to leave with the other newsmen, but were left behind and about whom no information has been available so far?

[Answer] Yes, in the first place, we have taken the steps of preventing the passage of civilians in the area close to the area of conflict. In the second place, Colonel Munoz has requested the intercession of OAS members to request the return of our compatriots.

[Question] In addition, is the government planning to establish a so-called military zone around the area of conflict, or is it just a de facto decision to prevent the passage of civilians? How does this affect those civilians who reside in that area?

[Answer] The civilians who reside in the area would not be affected in the field of [words indistinct]. They do so at their own risk. For the moment, we have taken administrative measures to safeguard the security of those same citizens who must transit the area and I have asked the attorney general's office to (?inform) me of the legal measures that must be taken.

[Question] Mr Minister, you were apparently in recent contact with Col Armando Munoz, who is in charge of the Civil Guard in the border area. What is Colonel Munoz' assessment of the situation at this time, and what are you planning for the next few hours?

[Answer] I am in regular contact with Colonel Munoz and with the various units of the public forces in the area. The only thing that we are doing is taking all security measures and we are trying to evacuate from the area closest to the zone of conflict all civilians who have little need to be in that area. In this way, we are attempting to provide better guarantees not only for our sovereignty but also our safety.

[Question] Mr Minister, this is a hypothetical question. I realize that it is generally more prudent not to answer hypothetical questions. However, I will ask it. General Somoza has continued--in recent days, not today--to say that one of his options is to declare war on Costa Rica. President Carazo Odio said some weeks ago that the firepower of the Civil Guard on the border, since September of last year and in February of this year when we received some weapons on loan from the Venezuelan Government, was enough for only 18 minutes. What we Costa Ricans probably are asking ourselves, as a legitimate question or reason for concern, is: What is the capacity of the Civil Guard stationed on the border? In the event of an act of madness--as would be any attempted military action against Costa Rica--would we be able to defend ourselves, at least for a time until we could receive support from the inter-American system, from our friends in Venezuela and the Andean Pact countries, as has now been announced? That is my concern.

[Answer] Well, we believe that within the limitations which the deputies have imposed upon me in an attitude [words indistinct] in the Legislative Assembly, we have taken every possible measure to guarantee the defensive capabilities of our country to a maximum. We will continue to do this. I hope that in the eventuality which you envisioned--and there is no reason for it to occur--within the limitations and with the notable improvements which we have achieved in the last few months despite the (?limitations imposed) by the deputies, we are in a position today to defend ourselves against a possible attack by General Somoza. The concern you feel as a Costa Rican should also be repeated to the deputies.

[Question] A couple of questions, Mr Minister and former deputy, only two more questions to take up your time. One of these has to do with the reinforcements which the Civil Guard and the Rural Assistance Guard have sent to the border and the cost that this implies for Costa Rica, because it is to be supposed that without the support of the Legislative Assembly to face up to an unexpected emergency--such as this one which is being prolonged over many months--the budget of your ministry must be strained to meet those needs which have resulted from this emergency. How much has it cost Costa Rica? How much does it cost to maintain that many Civil Guard and Rural Assistance Guard personnel on the border and how many more members have been sent in recent weeks to reinforce vigilance in that area?

[Answer] The total number which has been sent is a figure which I consider to be immaterial. We have sent quite a few and I believe that we have enough [troops] there. As far as the cost of the operation is concerned, that is not [words indistinct]. It is definitely true that all this requires money and eventually we will have to turn to the Legislative Assembly for it to allocate more funds if the circumstances so dictate. We are trying to do everything possible to reduce to a minimum the costs of operations of this type, but I would calculate at this time that since the crisis with Nicaragua began the country has spent some 30 million colones. This, logically, does not include the sacrifice involved in not having the guard meet our (?customary) needs.

[Question] Mr Minister, my last question is related to the relationship existing between Nicaragua and Costa Rica. In the absence of diplomatic relations, is there any way, any path by which communications can be established with the Nicaraguan military authorities if, for example, you were going to carry out a mop-up or surveillance operation in an area very close to the area of conflict or if they planned to carry out some action very close to our border? Is there any way for them to inform us of their plans or for the Civil Guard to inform them of its plans in order to avoid accidents or encounters that might cost lives on either side?

[Answer] The only avenue open to us would be through the members of the OAS, who are always informed of our activities. [end recording]

STATION PONDERS PRESIDENT CARTER'S NICARAGUA POLICY

PA052336 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 5 Jun 79 PA

[Text] The United States' coldness concerning the Nicaraguan case is a betrayal of President Carter's announced policy. For many years the North Americans have struggled for the freedom of people. In all forums the international policy has been the pursuit of freedom. North Americans have gone to war and have sacrificed their youths for the sake of the freedom of oppressed people. As a result, it is not strange that Carter should promote his campaign for human rights and that he should have told Somoza himself that those rights had to be respected. President Carter should understand that the one who is destabilizing Central America is Somoza. We have faith and confidence in U.S. President Carter. Our struggles have considerably coincided with the struggles of the U.S. people and the U.S. governments. Here at Radio Periodico Reloj we have applauded the U.S. stands for many years. We believe in President Carter, but what is happening now with the United States? Is it the Pentagon or the State Department that is supporting Somoza? Somoza will fall when the United States wants him to. We all know that. Consequently, it is time for the Pentagon, the State Department and President Carter to keep the promise of freedom and democracy which is based on the centuries-long struggle for human rights. The North American people have sacrificed themselves for other people for the sake of peace and liberty. What is happening now in the Somoza case to the ideals supported by the United States?

ANDEAN PACT SUPPORT AGAINST NICARAGUAN INVASION

PA060149 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0127 GMT 6 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Bogota, 5 Jun (EFE)--The five member countries of the subregional Andean Pact tonight offered their support to Costa Rica in case of a Nicaraguan invasion. "It is not a question of strength of words but strength of decision which we, the Andean foreign ministers, are demonstrating," Colombian Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas said. In an interview with EFE, Diego Uribe Vargas said that the Nicaraguan situation and the systematic violation of human rights in that country are threatening the peace of Central America.

"We believe that the violations of human rights which are being committed in Nicaragua are promoting a grave confrontation and the disruption of the security of the area," the Colombian foreign minister said. Finally, Uribe Vargas announced that a joint declaration would be issued by the Andean foreign ministers on Thursday fixing important points of support in the search for solutions which will preserve democracy and human dignity. In another statement, this one to the Caracol broadcasting network, the foreign minister refused to confirm whether this support will consist of the supply of military materiel to Costa Rica. "We are waiting for Costa Rica to make an appeal but the cooperation will be there, whenever requested," the foreign minister said.

STATION COMMENTS ON SOMOZA'S 'FAILURE' AT OAS

PA052226 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 5 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Somoza's shameful failure at the OAS yesterday is a victory not for Costa Rica, but for the Nicaraguan people. Nicaragua won at the OAS yesterday, but the liberated Nicaragua, the Sandinist Nicaragua, the Nicaragua which together with Costa Rica will forge a firm unity in the future. The Costa Rican and Nicaraguan people were the ones who won the big battle at the OAS yesterday. All of America saw in these people a patriotism which is unusual in the world of tragedy in which traditional diplomacy is carried out. Somoza and Sevilla Sacasa had to bite their tongues at the OAS yesterday. The OAS session was a resounding failure for Somoza. The strike in all of Nicaragua, the seizure of the barracks in Leon, the desperate flight of Somozists to the United States, the night of fire and shooting in Managua, the day of violence against the National Guard throughout the country are all failures for Somoza.

Somoza is now fighting with mercenaries because he no longer has or can buy Nicaraguan soldiers. These soldiers will turn Sandinist because they cannot continue fighting against the people, because no arms can defeat the people. We congratulate our ambassador to the OAS, the people and governments of Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela and the Andean countries, the governments that are still brave, those who defend a Latin America for Latin Americans, those who believe in the dignity of the family and society. We acknowledge those men and people for this struggle, which is a struggle of brave men, of heroes, of Nicaraguans.

MILITARIZED ZONE ESTABLISHED IN BORDER AREA

PA060154 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 6 Jun 79 PA

[Text] The government of the republic decided this afternoon to declare the northern area between Santa Rosa and Penas Blancas a militarized zone. The Security Ministry order was issued because of the tense, warlike situation being experienced in Nicaragua. Only the authorities will be able to circulate in the militarized zone. A group of newsmen who were working in La Cruz and who entered Nicaraguan territory several times in places where there was fighting, were evicted from the area and taken to Liberia. Civilians are banned from circulating between Santa Rosa and Penas Blancas as long as the war situation prevails in Nicaragua.

INDEMNITY FOR SOMOZA FARM EXPROPRIATION PLACED ON DEPOSIT

PA051301 Paris AFP in Spanish 1915 GMT 4 Jun 79 PA

[Text] San Jose, 4 Jun (AFP)--President Rodrigo Carazo Odio said here today that the Costa Rican Government has deposited 12 million colones (about $1.5 million) to pay for the expropriation of El Murcielago farm, formerly owned by Gen Anastasio Somoza. Costa Rica decided to expropriate the Nicaraguan president's farm last 13 September, after a series of clashes between the two countries' forces at the border.

With the deposit of 12 million colones as an indemnity to Somoza the affair definitely ended, Carazo said. He added that the Costa Rican Government has several projects planned for the farm which is located in the border area.

EL SALVADOR

NEUTRALITY AFFIRMED IN COSTA RICAN-NICARAGUAN DISPUTE

PA060300 Paris AFP in Spanish 0118 GMT 6 Jun 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 5 Jun (AFP)--An official spokesman affirmed today that El Salvador will remain neutral in the conflict between Costa Rica and Nicaragua. He described as inopportune and irresponsible the statements made by Rudolfo Piza, Costa Rican representative to the United Nations, who said that El Salvador would join Nicaragua in the event of a war between the two countries. He added that Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo and Salvadoran President Carlos Humberto Romero had recently committed themselves to work for unity in Central America.

FPL COMMUNIQUE ON NICARAGUA, DOMESTIC SITUATION

PA051641 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2345 GMT 4 Jun 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 4 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--In a communique sent to the information media here today, the clandestine Popular Liberation Forces (FPL) expressed its "total support and moral and militant solidarity" with the Nicaraguan people. This support is extended to what they call "the vanguard of the Nicaraguan people, the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN)." At the same time it asks the working class and Salvadoran people to express their disapproval of the Anastasio Somoza regime.

The extremists also list a series of terrorist actions carried out by the FPL in Salvadoran territory which include the murder of various government employees accused of being members of the anticommunist Nationalist Democratic Organization (ORDEN), the machinegunning and burning of car parks in Santa Ana, the second most important city in the country, and the seizure of a radio station in Sonsonate to transmit a subversive message. Referring to the national dialog called by President Gen Carlos Humberto Romero to solve the crisis of violence in the country, the FPL said "there is no other dialog but the revolutionary political and military struggle of the prolonged people's war." The dialog has been viewed with approval by the United States and other countries and has the support of several sectors in El Salvador.

MEETING WITH HONDURAN MINISTERS ON MEDIATION PROCESS

PA060341 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2340 GMT 5 Jun 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 5 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--The Salvadoran and Honduran foreign ministers are holding a meeting in Mexico City to advance the mediation process which will lead to the normalization of relations between the two countries. It was learned here today that the meeting will end tomorrow. The Salvadoran foreign minister traveled to Mexico accompanied by Col Carlos Eduardo Melendez, deputy chief of staff of the armed forces, and lawyers Rene Padilla y Velasco and Arturo Castrillo Hidalgo. The two countries broke relations in July 1969 when their armies waged a 100-hour war. With the aid of Peruvian jurist Jose Luis Bustamante y Rivero, they are currently involved in a mediation process which, according to Salvadoran Foreign Minister Antonio Rodriguez Porth, will permit the two countries to renew relations before September.

GUATEMALA

GOVERNMENT SAYS 39 GUATEMALANS KILLED IN NICARAGUA

PA060311 Paris AFP in Spanish 0022 GMT 6 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 5 Jun (AFP)--The Guatemalan Government affirmed today that 39 Guatemalans have died fighting alongside the Sandinist guerrillas. It was added that the number could be larger because many dead guerrillas have not been identified. The authorities also said that many Guatemalans who have disappeared could be youths who have joined the ranks of the Sandinists. However, the government did not reveal the names of those who were fighting alongside the Sandinist movement in Nicaragua and those who were killed. The government did not reveal the name of its source although it was presumed that it was the Nicaraguan Government.

OFFICIAL SOURCE CONFIRMS CAPTURE OF MILITARY ATTACHE IN NICARAGUA

PA052234 Paris AFP in Spanish 2209 GMT 5 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 5 Jun (AFP)--An official source confirmed to AFP here today that Guatemalan Army Col Oscar Ruben Castaneda--and not Castel, as it was originally reported--the military attache at the Guatemalan Embassy in Nicaragua, was captured by Sandinists in Nicaraguan territory.

BARBADOS RETURNS CONFISCATED SHIPMENT OF AMMUNITION

PA051616 Paris AFP in Spanish 0241 GMT 5 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 4 Jun (AFP)--The Guatemalan Government today recovered a shipment of ammunition which had been confiscated by Barbados on 25 June 1977. The shipment, which arrived in Guatemala on Saturday, had been ordered to meet the army's training needs. It was reported today that the ammunition was returned after two rulings were issued in Guatemala's favor and an international court refused to repeal the sentence.

NICARAGUA

VICE FOREIGN MINISTER ON OAS INVESTIGATION OF INVASION

PA052148 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2050 GMT 5 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 5 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--Members of the OAS Civilian Observers Commission and Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry officials met here today to establish the mechanisms which the commission will use to investigate the Nicaraguan Government's charges of a guerrilla invasion from Costa Rica. Nicaragua has charged before the OAS that 300 "communist mercenaries" of various nationalities entered Nicaraguan territory 8 days ago through Conventillo, in Costa Rican territory. Yesterday, Gen Anastasio Somoza's government demanded in Washington before the OAS Permanent Council, which acted as a provisional consultative body, the appointment of a special commission to establish the veracity of its charge at the site of the events.

The consultative body decided to convert the observers commission stationed on the Costa Rican-Nicaraguan border for the past 4 months into an "investigative" commission to handle Nicaragua's charge. Harry Bodan Shields, Nicaraguan vice foreign minister and liaison official with the OAS commission, said he was satisfied with last night's decision in Washington.

"My government considers the measure highly positive in view of the OAS commission members' familiarity with the conflictive border situation and the knowledge they already have of the region and the authorities of the two countries," Bodan Shields told foreign newsmen in his office. The official added that the OAS commission is made up of persons who are qualified to establish the truth regarding the charges made by the Nicaraguan Government.

The vice foreign minister reaffirmed that Sandinist National Liberation Front guerrillas have received all kinds of support from the other side of the border in regard to mobilization, training, the establishment of camps and facilities to receive food and war supplies and other types of aid such as the transportation of their wounded to hospitals in Costa Rica. The OAS Border Commission is made up of Bolivian Ambassador Eugenio Jacket and Jamaican Ambassador Vivian Smith, whose base is in this country. Panamanian Ambassador Carlos de Diego and Honduran Ambassador Danilo Cardona are situated in Costa Rica. Alexis Redhead of Grenada, the chairman of the commission, was relieved by his government and it is expected that his replacement will be appointed at any time. The deadline for the commission to submit its report has not been pre-established. However, in view of the "delicate situation" at the border, the government of Managua expects that it will be issued in the least time possible.

Bodan Shields also told the commission members that they will have to study several pieces of evidence that are in the hands of the Nicaraguan Government. As part of that evidence, he mentioned weapons captured from the insurgents which come from Venezuela and other countries, tapes which reveal Costa Rica's violation of the peace agreements between the two governments, testimonies of persons and other pieces of evidence. "Once that evidence is gathered and analyzed, Nicaragua hopes that the report drafted by the commission will be completely creditable and will permit the OAS consultative meeting to issue an opinion on the veracity of our charge," the official stressed. He added that in due time, Nicaragua will study the juridical actions to be undertaken once the report has been brought before the consultative meeting.

Questioned on the situation in the battle zone in the southern border region, Vice Foreign Minister Bodan said that it "is stable." He then announced that the National Guard will carry out an action to end the guerrilla movement, dislodging it from its positions in the national territory and making it flee to Costa Rica "if it does not surrender to the army." The government spokesman denied the possibility that Somoza's troops could enter Costa Rican territory in pursuit of the guerrillas. "Officers have been instructed not to pursue the mercenaries and not to fire their weapons beyond the border. Somoza is respectful of the territorial inviolability of other countries and that is why we use peaceful channels to demand our rights before the inter-American system to which we belong," Bodan Shields said.

Denial of Air Violation Charge

PA051920 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1857 GMT 5 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 5 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--Nicaraguan Deputy Foreign Minister Harry Bodan Shields denied today reports by San Jose radio stations that Nicaraguan Air Force planes attacked towns in Costa Rican territory. "Our troops have been duly instructed not to fire or pursue the mercenaries fleeing across the border," ACAN-EFE was told by Vice Minister Bodan Shields. The government official was meeting with OAS commission members who will investigate Nicaraguan charges that its territory was invaded across the common border with Costa Rica. Bodan Shields minimized the importance of the Costa Rican radio reports and warned that care should be taken not to encourage false nationalism which could lead to a deterioration of the existing situation.

GUATEMALAN TROOPS ENTER CONFLICT, RADIO SANDINO REPORTS

PA060450 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0422 GMT 6 Jun 79 PA

[Rebroadcast of Radio Sandino 0300 GMT 6 June 1979 broadcast--recorded]

[Excerpt] We denounce before the world that according to reports from our intelligence service, 150 Guatemalan army soldiers landed at Corinto today. They arrived dressed in civilian clothes and were uniformed and armed on the spot so that they can fight our revolutionary forces. This charge made by our intelligence service confirms statements made by Radio Sandino yesterday to the effect that Central American Defense Council troops are participating in the conflict.

NATIONAL GUARD SAYS REBELS FLEEING TO COSTA RICA

PA052223 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2150 GMT 5 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 5 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--The Nicaraguan Army has announced the disbandment of the Sandinist combatants in the region bordering on Costa Rica and the "annihilation" of 32 insurgents on the Atlantic coast. Unofficial sources said that at noon today the air force was attacking guerrilla pockets in Leon, western Nicaragua. The Legal and Public Relations Office of the National Guard said in a communique today that after neutralizing the attack of the "communist mercenaries," Commander "Bravo," who is in command of the counterinsurgency troops on the southern front, undertook an offensive today, forcing the rebels to flee to Costa Rica.

The military report indicated that the National Guard is in control of the hills surrounding El Naranjo and El Ostional where the rebels took up positions last Tuesday when, according to the official charge, they entered Nicaragua through Conventillo, a hill in Costa Rican territory. The authorities did not reveal the number of wounded or dead in the clash in question. The patrols which are after the group of guerrillas who attacked the "Bonanza" and "Rosita" mines last week, seriously damaging the machinery at those work centers, reported that 32 guerrillas had been killed.

The group is allegedly part of 200 men who came from the Atlantic coast approximately 15 days ago by also using Costa Rican territory. They tried to take over several cities on the Atlantic coast but the army defeated them. The fighting took place in the place known as "Cano el Arenaloso." Meanwhile, ACAN-EFE learned over the telephone that a Nicaraguan Air Force plane was firing on guerrilla redoubts in several places in Leon, 92 km west of Managua. The National Guard command reported that its patrols are carrying out an offensive to dislodge the rebels from neighborhoods in Leon.

Meanwhile, Government sources have said that the call of the pressure groups to keep workers from their job sites "has failed." The police command announced that patrols are involved in providing security to the users of the public transportation services and that the activities are "gradually" returning to normal. Banks and many gasoline stations in Managua have suspended their services to the public. There have been no clashes in Managua so far this afternoon. The United People's Movement (MPU), made up of youth, student and worker groups, has issued a new statement asking the people to support the general strike by staying in their homes. It has been learned that the National Guard has dispatched a strong convoy to the southern highway. Managua taxi drivers told ACAN-EFE that four taxis which were operating were attacked by unidentified individuals and partly or totally damaged in neighborhoods on the outskirts of the city.

PLANTING OF MINE FIELD ORDERED TO STOP SANDINIST RETREAT

PA060215 Paris AFP in Spanish 0146 GMT 6 Jun 79 PA

[Text] San Jose, 5 Jun (AFP)--Gen Anastasio Somoza announced tonight that he will plant mines in the El Naranjo border region in order to prevent the retreat of Sandinist National Liberation Front guerrillas to Costa Rica. Somoza made the announcement in a radio communique addressed to the commander of his troops in the southern region which was monitored by Radio Reloj. Somoza also announced that reinforcements had been sent by air and sea to the National Guard in an attempt to control the advance of the guerrillas on the southern front. We have obtained ammunition and two more helicopters, Somoza announced, and we will send them to you tonight to attack the guerrillas. Somoza's communique concluded with a warning to his troops to be careful with the mine field in the border region.

HEAVY FIGHTING REPORTED ON VARIOUS FRONTS

PA060038 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 2327 GMT 5 Jun 79 PA

[Report from Managua by Nicaraguan newsman Martinez for Radio Reloj--live]

[Excerpt] Matagalpa is 57 km north of Managua and according to reports, the fighting began at 1730. Our source said the fighting is heavy and by this time fighting has been going on for 40 minutes between guerrillas and the National Guard. The guerrillas attacked from all points. The same source said that firing from all kinds of weapons could be heard and that in the outskirts the guerrillas are building barricades on all corners. This is in Matagalpa. In Leon, 90 km west of Managua, heavy fighting took place this morning. Persons reporting on the action say that the guerrillas control all urban sectors and that the National Guard controls only the downtown sector and their command post. It was also reported that the guierrillas control the airport which was formerly in National Guard hands. This brought about a constant bombing of the Sandinist forces there [words indistinct]. In Chichigalpa, some [words indistinct] km to the west, it is reported that the guerrillas control all the city except the National Guard barracks.

Shelling of Border Areas

PA051807 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1746 GMT 5 Jun 79 PA

[Text] San Jose, Costa Rica, 5 Jun (LATIN)--Last night, Nicaraguan gunboats carried out a heavy shelling of Los Mojones and El Naranjo in Nicaraguan territory, the positions being held for the past 8 days by Sandinist guerrillas. Residents of La Cruz, a town close to the border, and newsmen in the area said that the guns were also pointing toward Costa Rican territory, toward an area called Conventillos. They added that flares were also used to illuminate part of Salinas Bay.

During the day the boats remained completely inactive, but at around 2115 local time they started the attack, witnesses said. Persons who know the area said the boats entered Costa Rican waters. However, because of the darkness it was difficult to prove. The shelling lasted about 30 minutes. The situation then returned to calm in the zone. In the meantime, Costa Rican authorities have stopped cars from going to the Puerto Soley area, close to where the shelling occurred. As of last night it had still not been determined whether the shelling had caused damage in Costa Rican territory.

GENERAL STRIKE CONTINUES; ELEVEN KILLED IN MANAGUA

PA051701 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1601 GMT 5 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 5 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--Eleven persons were killed here last night in various clashes, and the general strike called by the Sandinist Front is continuing throughout Nicaragua. But in the streets of Managua more private cars this morning are seen taking people to work. Public transportation is still not operating normally. Some city taxis are working but not as usual. Businesses are still closed but the banks opened again as they did yesterday, the first day of the strike called by the Sandinists. It was evident that most of the persons seeking transportation to go to work were government employees.

At the Oriental market in Managua, the city's largest, shops were closed but today there were more fruit stands in the market streets than there were yesterday. There is a large number of station wagons on the streets than usual, transporting the habitual users of public transportation. The clashes which left 11 dead occurred inthe San Judas, Altagracia, Reparto Schick, Colonia Nicarao, Reparto Bellos Horizonte, La Fuente and Reparto San Martin districts in Managua. As a result of these clashes between the rebels and National Guard troops there were nine unidentified bodies this morning in the morgue of the old El Retiro hospital.

It was also reported that there were two unidentified civilian bodies in La Fuente District. The army information office has still not provided details on the clashes. Two cars were burned in the district where the two bodies were found. One of them was a military vehicle.

The strike in Managua also affected Las Mercedes Airport where ground personnel did not go to work yesterday due to lack of transportation. The airplanes that normally land at this airport had to continue on to San Jose, Costa Rica. A reliable source said that the morning Panamerican and Taca flights were not able to land today either. Travel agencies are not accepting business from those persons trying to leave the country. There is no further information in the capital regarding what is happening in the rest of the country. However, it was reported that in the western city of Leon there is a sort of truce between the Sandinists and the National Guard after 13 hours of armed clashes and there is relative calm this morning.

FSLN ORDERS BUSINESS BLACKOUT IN EVENING

PA051437 (Clandestine) Radio Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 1330 GMT 5 Jun 79 PA

[Excerpt] In view of the general strike decreed on Monday, 4 June 1979, throughout the country by this joint national leadership of the FSLN, it has been decided that from today all the patriotic businessmen must turn off, starting at 1800 in the evening [words indistinct], display windows, neon signs of all theaters, restaurants, coffee shops, cafeterias, commercial centers, stores, factories, hotels, gasoline stations in Managua and the other cities of the country. The lights should remain off until the victorious end of the strike. This is a way honest businessmen will demonstrate their patriotic willingness to participate in the general strike which began on Monday. Those businesses and firms controlled by Somozists which refuse to participate in this total blackout will be taken care of by our units, squads and Sandinist militiamen who have precise instructions to enforce this order.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON AL-ASAD, MALMIERCA MEETING

FL051158 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 5 Jun 79 FL

[Text] Yesterday in Damascus Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca met to discuss topics relating with the sixth nonalined summit which will be held in Havana in September 1979. The Cuban foreign minister arrived in Damascus on Sunday from the FRG to pay an official visit to Syria. During the talks al-Asad and Malmierca studied the status of preparations for the sixth [nonalined] summit and reaffirmed their solidarity with the Palestinian people and the patriots struggling against apartheid in the southern cone of Africa. The Syrian chief of state transmitted his best wishes to Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers, and to the Cuban people.

Foreign Minister Arrives in Sri Lanka

FL051807 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1702 GMT 5 Jun 79 FL

[Text] Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca Peoli today arrived in Colombo, capital of Sri Lanka, where he will attend a meeting of the nonalined countries movement coordinating bureau. The meeting, which opened yesterday at the level of experts at the Bandaranaike Memorial Hall, is scheduled to begin tomorrow the deliberations by foreign ministers. Also arriving today in Sri Lanka were the foreign ministers from Ivory Coast, Senegal, Libya, Algeria, India and Yugoslavia as well as the DPRK Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, Angolan and Mozambique Foreign Ministers Paulo Jorge and Joachim Alberto Chissano, respectively, arrived yesterday. It is expected that the rest of the foreign ministers will arrive shortly.

RELEASE OF 500 POLITICAL PRISONERS ANNOUNCED

PA060351 Paris AFP in Spanish 0252 GMT 6 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Havana, 5 Jun (AFP)--The official newspaper announced here today the release of a group of 500 political prisoners. This brings to 1,900 the number of political prisoners released in Cuba since the reaching of an agreement in November by Cuban chief of state Fidel Castro and the Cuban community abroad. That agreement established the gradual release of the 3,600 persons imprisoned for activities against state security.

HART PRESIDES OVER CARIFESTA MEETING

FL051036 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 5 Jun 79 FL

[Text] Armando Hart Davalos, Politburo member and culture minister, has said that Cuba has a national interest in participating in Carifesta [Caribbean Arts Festival], which is to reaffirm our Caribbean roots in the cultural movement and in this way support our origins. The culture minister presided over a meeting of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) advisory committee and the Cuban national commission on Carifesta. Julio Garcia Espinosa, vice minister of culture, said the objective of the meeting was to establish contacts between the two institutions. The CARICOM advisory committee representatives, which is made up of Jamaica, Surinam, Guyana and Barbados, expressed their thanks for Cuba's hospitality and for the possibility to make more specific plans for their countries' participation in Carifesta-79 in Cuba.

Santiago Leader Meets With Officials

FL061127 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 6 Jun 79 FL

[Text] Jose Ramon Balaguer, member of the PCC Central Committee and first secretary of the PCC in Santiago de Cuba [Province], has met in the city of Santiago de Cuba with members of the advisory committee of the Caribbean Communisty--CARICOM--for the Caribbean Arts Festival (Carifesta). The party leader stated that the people of the cradle of the revolution [Santiago de Cuba] is very happy that part of the Carifesta activities will be held in this city. He said that in his opinion Santiago de Cuba is, in terms of culture, the part of the country most closely linked to the Caribbean.

CEMA MEETING ON EXCHANGE OF GOODS OPENS

FL051836 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 5 Jun 79 FL

[Text] With the participation of representatives from nine countries, the 11th meeting of the work group for matters dealing with the exchange of goods of the CEMA Domestic Trade Ministers' Conference opened today at the Havana Libre Hotel. Ana Barreda, vice minister of domestic trade for industrial products, welcomed the experts attending the plenum and noted the importance that hosting one of the meetings of a work group of the CEMA Domestic Trade Ministers' Conference has for our country. The meeting will last unti 7 June and, during it, the participants will examine reports on the development of trade since last year as well as the implementation of proposals agreed to in the last meeting held in Prague on the creation and exploitation of national stores. The plenum is being chaired by Albin Kostrzewski, under secretary of state for domestic trade and services of the Peopel's Republic of Poland and chairman of the work group for matters dealing with the exchange of goods.

GDR ENVOY TOURS SANTIAGO PROVINCE

FL051644 Havanna Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 5 Jun 79 FL

[Text] Heinz Langer, GDR ambassador to Cuba, has had a fraternal meeting in Santiago de Cuba with Jose Ramon Balaguer Cabrera, member of the PCC Central Committee and first secretary of the party in Santiago de Cuba Province. Langer will soon complete his diplomatic mission in our country. He is visiting Santiago de Cuba where he will leave to scale the Turquino Peak.

FAO OFFICIAL VISITS STATE COMMITTEE, FISHERIES CENTER

FL042321 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 4 Jun 79 FL

[Text] (Pedro Moral), deputy director general of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and its regional representative for Latin America, today visited the headquarters of the Cuban State Committee for Economic Cooperation. (Moral) also visited the fisheries products development center because he considers this center of importance for Cuba and FAO from a production for consumption viewpoint. Over the past 20 years, FAO has supported development of the agricultural, forestry and fisheries sectors as well as artificial insemination, irrigation and drainage.

LABOR MINISTERS MEETING OPENS IN BARBADOS

FL051535 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 31 May 79 p 1 FL

[Text] Minister of Labour and Community Services Senator Don Blackman yesterday expressed concern that some people should "pooh-pooh" the idea of having a labour ministers meeting.

He was welcoming delegates to the fourth meeting of the standing committee of ministers responsible for labour of the Caribbean community at the Holiday Inn.

Senator Blackman said that some people wondered what useful purpose it would serve. He believed that such people who rejected the utility of such a meeting, and indeed under-estimate its importance, were totally devoid of any historical appreciation of the role of labour in the Caribbean.

"Not so long ago, hardly three decades, whenever Caribbean gatherings came together the people who represented our various territories and who were in the forefront of pressing for regionalism were people who were drawn either exculsively from the labour movement or in addition to their positions as leaders within the labour movement were simultaneously government officer."

Senator Blackman said the genesis of regionalism was located within the labour movement of this country. He referred to people like Sir Grantley Adams, Norman Manley, and Robert Bradshaw whose "unremitting efforts helped to forge Caribbean unity."

"I say that those persons who today deride the convening of a labour ministers meeting are people devoid of historical appreciation because it is labour in this region that provided the antecedent for the type of regional co-operation that now exists."

Senator Blackman said that simultaneous with a decline in the importance of labour in the region was the declining of the importance of the ministries of labour. "Ministers of labour throughout the Caribbean, I am told, have to fight bitter rear guard action in order to receive attention and in order to get the kind of attention that I think the ministries of labour ought to obtain."

Senator Blackman felt that the meeting could be used as a basis for a renewal of the commitment by the governments of this region to elevating the ministries of labour--restoring them the dignity that they deserve.

DOMINICA

OPPOSITION LEADER DENIES INCITING VIOLENCE

FL051540 Fort-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 1 Jun 79 p 1 FL

[Text] Bridgetown, 31 May: Dominica's opposition leader Eugenia Charles has denied allegations made by Prime Minister Patrick John that she incited Dominicans to violence outside government headquarters which left two people dead and ten others injured. In a statement heard here Miss Charles said that the opposition Freedom Party had merely informed Dominicans about the two bills which government brought to Parliament and the administration's connections with Barbadian gun runner Sydney Burnett-Alleyne and racist South Africa. She said that the revelations were backed up by documents and they "horrified the people of Dominica."

The opposition leader, who was greeted by the crowd when she arrived near Parliament on Tuesday, said that at no time did she ask for or sought protection from the police who were unarmed and had the crowd in hand until the Defence Force soldiers arrived and started to throw teargas without warning. The "protection" comment was a response to a statement by Mr John that when she was leaving Parliament, Miss Charles had requested protection and he had readily provided police. (CANA)

JAMAICA

JACFA DENIES ALLEGATIONS OF JLP LEADER

FL052158 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2130 GMT 5 Jun 79 FL

[Text] The Jamaica-Cuba Friendship Association (JACFA) has said that opposition leader Edward Seaga is attempting to mislead the public into believing that the association enjoyed substantial government assistance. JACFA was responding to an allegation by Mr Seaga that a letter from the association was delivered to the JLP [Jamaica Labor Party] office by five uniformed policemen. The opposition leader made the allegation Saturday night in a wide-ranging attack on several organizations and institutions [words indistinct].

The JACFA release said the association took serious exception to what it described as an [words indistinct] by the opposition leader who used its name for party propaganda purposes. It said that instead JACFA is a private civic organization devoted to improving relations between the people of Jamaica and Cuba. The release said JACFA's activities were financed by fund-raising efforts and the association had no recourse to money from any other source.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

GOVERNMENT APPOINTS TASK FORCE ON AIR CARGO

FL051545 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 31 May 79 p 1 FL

[Text] Port-of-Spain, 30 May (CANA)--The Trinidad and Tobago Government has appointed a task force to supervise implementation of separate bilateral arrangements with Barbados and St Vincent, official sources said today. According to the sources the government hopes to be in a position soon to implement the arrangements with Barbados for joint air cargo transport facilities using Trinidad and Tobago's airline and Barbados' Carib West Airways.

Senator Marilyn Gordon, minister in the Ministry of Finance, left here today to join Trinidad and Tobago officials in Barbados for talks with their counterparts about Trinidad and Tobago's planned school-feeding programme.

Tomorrow, representatives of the government of St Vincent will resume talks here with their local counterparts about additional assistance to bail the island out of the plight the erratic La Soufriere volcano has caused it.

Trinidad and Tobago gave a grant of TT $2 million (US $830,000) in foodstuff and equipment to St Vincent and Prime Minister Dr Eric Williams later discussed with his St Vincent counterpart, Mr Milton Cato, arrangements for further co-operation between the two countries.

ECUADOR

CEPE SETS NEW OIL EXPORT PRICES FOR JUNE

PA042356 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 4 Jun 79 PA

[Text] The Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation [CEPE] has set new oil export prices. CEPE's oil export prices for long-term contracts was increased to $26.80 per barrel for June by applying the monthly automatic adjustment formula which is in effect for these cases. The June prices represent a 31 percent increase over the May prices. CEPE sells approximately 70 percent of its oil production through long-term contracts.

AUSTRIAN TRADE MISSION ARRIVES IN GUAYAQUIL

PA012016 Quito Voz de Los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 1 Jun 79 PA

[Text] An Austrian trade mission headed by Dr Andreas Palek will arrive in Guayaquil today. The mission is composed of over 40 private business executives who wish to strengthen trade ties between the two countries. In the past, these ties have resulted in a positive trade balance for our country.

SUPREME COURT RULES ON CFP APPEAL

PA051459 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 1255 GMT 5 Jun 79 PA

[Excerpt] The Ecuadorean Supreme Court, which is headed by Gonzalo Karolys, has decided to monitor the conduct of the Supreme Electoral Tribunal because it has violated the election law by revising an article with the alleged intention of favoring minority representation in Congress.

The Supreme Court acted as a result of a complaint filed by the Concentration of Popular Forces [CFP] in accordance with the provisions of the election law. In its complaint the CFP objected to the amendment enacted after the elections because it stripped the CFP of at least four deputy seats in Congress and favored candidates who did not even have the minimum votes required by the law. The CFP also asked for the prosecution of the tribunal members who enacted the amendment, however, this request was turned down by the Supreme Court yesterday afternoon. In any case, the Supreme Court resolution says that the electoral tribunal assumed powers which pertain solely to legislators and asked the tribunal to answer the charges in 5 days.

BRIEFS

FOREIGN DEBT TO INCREASE--Up to March 1979, Ecuador's Foreign debt amounted to 43.7 billion sucres, a figure which is more than double the foreign debt accumulated by Ecuador from the time of its independence to 1976, said a study made by the Quito Chamber of Commerce. The National Planning Board estimates that the situation will become worse in the next 5 years, to the extent that by 1984 the foreign debt will reach 132.5 billion sucres, with its service payments representing more than half the exports of that year. [Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 5 June 79 PA]

MEXICO

CASTANEDA DENIES COSTA RICAN REQUEST FOR MILITARY AID

FL051841 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1819 GMT 5 Jun 79 FL

[Text] Mexican Foreign Secretary Jorge Castaneda today declared that Costa Rica has not requested military assistance from Mexico in the face of Nicaragua's threats of aggression. The official said Mexico and Costa Rica still hope that other Latin American countries will break their diplomatic relations with the regime of Anastasio Somoza.

The foreign secretary announced that Mexico will absolutely reject Nicaragua's request that the Inter-American Defense Treaty be implemented in the face of the alleged invasion of Nicaragua from Costa Rica. The Nicaraguan proposal began to be discussed today at the 18th OAS consultative meeting in Washington at the request of the Somoza Government, the report adds.

MEMBERSHIP IN NONALINED MOVEMENT BEING CONSIDERED

FL052344 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2320 GMT 5 Jun 79 FL

[Text] The Mexican Government is considering the possibility of requesting full membership in the nonalined countries movement instead of the observer status Mexico now has, Mexican Foreign Secretary Jorge Castaneca has declared at a news conference with foreign journalists. He added that Mexico follows a policy of close cooperation with developing countries guided by the principles of solidarity.

Jorge Castaneda said that Mexico will oppose military investigations in American countries. We will not only be opposed to these types of investigations, but we also will undertake a campaign against them, he said. He made the statement in connection with Nicaragua's request for intervention of the Inter-American Defense Board--which will conduct a military investigation in Nicaragua under the framework of the Organization of American States--and the opening of the 18th OAS consultative meeting called for by Nicaragua.

PANAMA

BPR MEMBERS ARRIVE FROM SAN SALVADOR

PA020123 Paris AFP in Spanish 0055 GMT 2 Jun 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 1 Jun (AFP)--The French military DC-8 which left here carrying 25 People's Revolutionary Bloc (BPR) members, the Panamanian charge d'affaires and a French diplomat, landed in Panama at 1600 local time. French Government spokesman Phillippe Cuvillier made the announcement at a news conference held in this capital. According to the French diplomat, all BPR members received political asylum exclusively from Panama. He added that he did not see why any BPR members would go to Mexico or anywhere else.

Depart for Cuba

PA050306 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2300 GMT 4 Jun 79 PA

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 4 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--The Panamanian Government confirmed today to El Salvador that the 25 leftists who occupied the French and Venezuelan embassies in San Salvador departed for Cuba on 2 June. An official spokesman told ACAN-EFE that the Panamanian regime had informed him that the members of the People's Revolutionary Bloc (BPR) departed for Cuba at 1630 (2230 GMT) on Saturday from Panama's Tocumen airport where they had arrived 2 1/2 hours before from San Salvador.

There was confusion in San Salvador regarding the whereabouts of the BPR members because while certain unofficial sources affirmed that they had left for Mexico from Tocumen, others reported that they had left for Cuba. Everything was clarified today when the Panamanian Government told El Salvador that the BPR members had been sent to Cuba at their own request.